

DAILY REPORT

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UNO, PARKINSON CRITICIZE U.S. STEEL POLICY

OW150407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] London July 14 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno Thursday pledged to convey to Washington the view of his British counterpart Cecil Parkinson on U.S. import restrictive measures on specialty steel, Japanese Government officials said. Uno's promise came when the British secretary for trade and industry asked Uno to criticize the U.S. action when he meets U.S. trade representative William Brock Friday.

It was wrong the United States took the action immediately after seven industrialized nations agreed to expand free trade at a summit meeting at Williamsburg, Va., Parkinson said. Washington announced in early July that it will impose higher tariffs and sharply restrictive quotas to limit imports of specialty steel. Parkinson was quoted as saying the U.S. move makes a bad example. Uno and Parkinson agreed to hold firm on free trade system and to expand bilateral economic relations through stepped-up industrial cooperation, the officials said.

JAPAN TO TAKE U.S. STEEL IMPORT CUT TO GATT

OW141231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 14 KYODO -- Japan will take U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent decision restricting imports of specialty steel to bilateral consultations under Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday. MITI head Sosuke Uno will formally notify U.S. trade representative William Brock of Japan's intention to discuss the issue before GATT, they said. Uno and Brock are attending a trade conference of Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC) opening Saturday in London. MITI officials said American imports of specialty steel are not soaring in reality as the U.S. Government asserts and that the business of the U.S. specialty steel industry is deteriorating because of the depressed U.S. economy. There is no material "damage" suffered by the American specialty steel industry due to rapidly growing imports, they said. Japan will closely watch the bilateral conference at GATT before deciding whether it will enter into negotiations with the U.S. on possible quotas for specialty steel, they said. President Reagan announced a series of import restrictions last Wednesday, with import quotas for stainless steel, bar and rod and alloy tool steel, and higher tariffs for stainless steel sheet, strips and plates. The U.S. move is apparently aimed at imports from West European countries, and Japan is being involved in it, Japanese industry sources believe. Japanese specialty steel exports to the U.S. reached a peak at 69,000 tons in 1977 but fell to 40,000 tons in 1982, accounting for only 2.3 percent of Japan's total specialty steel production.

MORE SHOPS ALLOWED TO SELL IMPORTED TOBACCO

OW141201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 14 KYODO -- The number of retail shops allowed to sell imported tobacco will be increased to 70,000 from the present 40,000 by the end of October under an agreement between the Japan tobacco and salt public corporation and U.S. tobacco companies, a corporation spokesman said Thursday. He said the agreement calls for U.S. tobacco companies to bear the costs of tobacco returned unsold. As part of Japan's market-opening measures, the number of shops allowed to sell foreign tobacco was doubled to 40,000 in March.

The spokesman said arrangements will be made to allow all retail shops across the country to sell imported tobacco by March next year.

NAKASONE, ABE MEET FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG

OW140901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 14 KYODO -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, now visiting Japan, Thursday met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe separately, official sources said. Nakasone and Haig exchanged views on various international problems, mainly the Middle East conflict, when Haig paid a courtesy call on the Japanese prime minister. During their 30 minute meeting, the former secretary of state stressed the importance of deterring the Soviet Union advance into the Middle East region, according to the officials. Discussion with Abe at a luncheon also covered international problems of common concern, they said. Haig arrived in Japan Wednesday for a one-week visit at the invitation of the Japan Junior Chamber of Commerce.

MINISTERS TO MEET PRC COUNTERPARTS IN SEPTEMBER

OW150335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 15 KYODO -- Japan and China will hold a regular meeting of Cabinet ministers in Beijing September 4-6, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday. This will be the third meeting of its kind and the first in 21 months, following one in Tokyo in December 1981.

Abe told a press meeting that six Japanese Cabinet ministers, including himself and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, will attend the conference to hold talks with their Chinese counterparts. There are no outstanding issues between the two countries. The ministers will exchange views on Japan's economic cooperation in China's modernization programs, centering on the second package of government loans starting in fiscal 1984, with \$2 billion allotted for six development projects, according to Foreign Ministry sources. They are expected to sign a taxation agreement to avoid double taxation in order to promote Japan's investment in China.

On political issues, the ministers are to exchange views on the Korean peninsula and on Sino-American relations, strained over the Taiwan issue. Last year, the two countries failed to hold a ministerial meeting in the wake of a Tokyo-Beijing rift over Chinese claims that Japan had revised history textbook accounts to distort or play down its atrocities in China before and during World War II. The textbook dispute was settled last September after Japan promised to correct textbook accounts.

REGULAR DISARMAMENT TALKS WITH USSR APPROVED

OW150057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet officials agreed here Thursday to meet again in Tokyo next year for regular consultations over disarmament, Japanese sources said.

The agreement was reached in the Japan-Soviet working-level talks attended by Shozo Kadota, head of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, and Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, director of the International Organizations Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

During the discussions, Japan asked the Soviet Union to reduce or abolish SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in the Eastern Soviet Union, the sources said.

Soviet officials rejected the claim and said the missiles are deployed against nuclear threats targeted to the Soviet Union, according to the sources.

The Japanese and Soviet officials also exchanged views on Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the sources said.

Kadota is scheduled to meet Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa Friday.

ABE ON N. KOREANS ATTENDING ANTINUCLEAR MEETING

OW150337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Toyko July 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe indicated Friday that the government may allow a North Korean team to take part in a world ban-the-bomb meeting in Japan.

Speaking to reporters following a regular Cabinet session Friday morning, Abe described the anti-nuclear gathering scheduled for August as "non-political" and said the government position is to allow North Koreans to visit Japan for non-political purposes. Abe denied there was any change in Japan's stand toward North Korea.

Diplomatic analysts, however, believe the Japanese Government is softening its position toward Pyongyang as part of a government policy to expand bilateral contacts with the North Korean regime.

Foreign Ministry sources said the government had yet to receive visa applications from North Koreans to participate in the anti-nuclear conference, adding that approval would depend on the nature of their activities in Japan.

North Korea has not sent any delegation to participate in the annual anti-nuclear meeting since application for entry to Japan was rejected repeatedly by the government in the 1960s.

BRIEFS

280-KILOBIT RAM -- Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) Friday claimed the world's first success in the trial manufacture of a 280-kilobit dynamic RAM (random access memory) with a pattern rule of 0.8 micron and an error-correcting function. A senior NTT researcher said this marks a major step toward development of 1- to 4-megabit (1,000- to 4,000-kilobit) RAM chips. The researcher said that the ULSI (ultra-large scale integrated circuits) contains about 700,000 transistors integrated on a silicon substrate, 4.6 mm long and 6.7 mm wide. The pattern rule (minimum line width) of the 280K DRAM is two-fifths of that of 256k DRAM -- 2 microns -- which is going to be put to practical use, according to the researcher. He said a 1-megabit RAM has a memory capacity of about 130,000 English characters. The researcher said NTT's Atsugi laboratory manufactured the 280K DRAM on trial basis to confirm the effectiveness of the laboratory's existing circuit and process technology in developing 1- to 4-megabit DRAM. The effectiveness has been confirmed, he said. [Text] [Toyko KYODO in English 0852 GMT 8 Jul 83 OW]

CHON'S 12 JULY SECURITY MEETING DENOUNCED

SK150620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 14 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 15 July commentary: "War Servant's Reckless Scheme"]

[Text] On 12 July, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a meeting of the Emergency Planning Committee of the National Security Council.

According to a report, at this confab participated in by emergency planning officers from various ministries and offices of the puppet administration and by directors general of civil defense bureaus in cities and provinces, the puppets decided to consolidate and reinforce the capabilities to mobilize manpower and materials and to strengthen the system for supporting military operations to counter an emergency, babbling about someone's provocations. Aimed at hurling all manpower and materials of South Korea into war, this nakedly exposes the sinister nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which stubbornly clings to the policy of military adventurism to trigger a war.

It is no secret that, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is accelerating preparations for war, clamoring about a confrontation of power with us. The puppet clique is beefing up the armed forces of the puppet army by introducing greater quantities of modern weapons of destruction and equipment and is reorganizing the command system of the puppet army to increase its mobility.

Having converted all of South Korea into an operational base of the U.S. imperialists and a nuclear base, the puppets recently hatched a plot with their masters to introduce neutron bombs. Along with this, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frequently perpetrated military provocations around the Military Demarcation Line and has waged various kinds of military drills, simulating attacks on us, with the regular armed forces of the puppet army and civil armed forces.

The puppet clique is hastening to cement a wartime mobilization system for mobilizing all manpower and materials of South Korea into war preparations by framing an evil wartime law. The Chon Tu-hwan clique set up measures for mobilizing all the manpower and materials of South Korea and strengthened the system for supporting military operations. This is aimed at further reinforcing and completing a war time system and is the outcome of the clique's desperate maneuvers to remove its political insecurity and to maintain stability by further binding the people to the order of military, fascist clubs with the approach of the IPU conference to be held in Seoul.

The war maneuvers of the bellicose elements accompany the policy of fascism. This is a lesson of history. The puppet clique adopted the military measures under the absurd excuse of countering someone's provocations. However, no one will believe the excuse.

Today, peace is threatened in Korea and the danger of war is increasing there. This is attributable to the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea and the South Korean puppet clique, their stooges. With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is upholding its masters' policy of aggression and war and accelerating preparations for war through northward invasion in order to hold the position of the colonial puppet forever.

The puppets' raving about someone's provocations and reinforcing the system for supporting military operations are a proof showing that the wretches' sinister plot for war through northward invasion is pushing ahead, assuming a dangerous nature in reality.

There is nothing the Chon Tu-hwan ring can use to hide its heinous nature. The South Korean people will never pardon the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- a group of vicious warmongers and the U.S. imperialists' faithful war servants who are hell bent on war preparations, blocking the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must renounce the treacherous acts of reducing South Korea to a powderkeg of war and of plunging the fellow countrymen into the calamities of war by following the outside forces and must step down from power.

If they persist in continuously seeking the road of war and fascism as the sordid executors of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, the puppets will be subjected to more shameful ruins than their predecessors.

PENTAGON REPORT ON MOVES BY SOUTH'S ARMY CITED

KCNA Report

SK150437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military Fascist clique, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, transferred two divisions of the puppet army which had gone through "riot suppressing training" to Kwangju and other southern areas under the pretext of "maintenance of public peace", according to a foreign press report. This was disclosed recently by a U.S. organisation supporting the struggle of the South Korean people.

At a news conference in Berkeley, California, on July 11, the organisation, quoting secret materials of the U.S. Defense Department, exposed that the two puppet army divisions had moved to Kwangju and other areas one year ago in top secrecy. Those two divisions, the 11th and 13th Special Combat Divisions of the puppet army, had undergone "a special riot suppressing training" before the transfer, it said.

This is one more unpardonable fascist outrage of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against the South Korean people who are struggling for independence against U.S. imperialism and for the democratisation of society and national reunification.

VRPR Account

SK150030 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] It has been exposed that, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring moved in profound secrecy two special airborne units, located near the truce line -- including one in Chunchon -- to the southern part of South Korea -- including Kwangju -- in order to suppress the masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization.

According to a report on the reorganization of the South Korean Army, a secret document of the Pentagon dated 23 July 1982 which was exposed in a press conference held last 11 July in Berkeley, California, by the Council Supporting South Korea -- an organization, composed of U.S. students, teachers, and religionists, supporting the anti-government forces of South Korea -- the 11th and 13th airborne units, located in Chunchon and other areas, moved to Kwangju and other southern areas last year.

It has been learned that these two airborne units received special training for quelling riots before they moved and, after they were deployed in Kwangju and other areas, they were assigned the maintenance of law and order as their main duty.

Fearing that Kwangju, which rose up for independence, democracy, and reunification, would erupt into a second Kwangju, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized special airborne units to the suppression of the masses.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are hell bent on the suppression of our masses' struggle against the United States and fascism and for democratization by mobilizing policemen and even armed forces of the military. This is, however, a foolish delusion.

KIM YONG-SAM URGES U.S. TO STOP SUPPORT FOR CHON

SK142353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, in a recent interview with a U.S. journal warned the United States to withdraw support for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" or face the "possibility of a potentially violent anti-American backlash", according to a foreign press report.

He said anti-American sentiment in South Korea was growing and cited the arson attack on the U.S. cultural centre in Pusan. "I hope the Reagan administration won't support a dictatorial government that suppresses the people", said Kim Yong-sam. "If his government continues doing such things", he noted, "the possibility of another U.S. cultural centre arson incident will become greater."

He expressed the hope that he could unite his forces with those of leading dissident Kim Tae-chung now in exile in the United States, to overthrow a government he termed "the most unpopular in modern Korean history." He said the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "government" is supported only by violence and the sword."

VRPR: HANDBILLS OPPOSING IPU MEETING REPORTED

SK141105 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Handbills denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group for trying to host the 70th general IPU meeting in Seoul have been scattered in front of the Seoul railway station and in some areas in Seoul. These handbills read as follows:

The attempt to host the 70th general IPU meeting in Seoul is the outcome of conspiratorial maneuvers by the U.S. Reagan Government and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group. The United States is maneuvering to host the 70th general IPU meeting in Seoul so that it can clothe the colonial South Korean puppet regime with the robes of an independent country, save the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring -- which has been thoroughly isolated and rejected at home and abroad -- and step up its maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. The attempt to host the IPU meeting in Seoul has imposed great disasters on our South Korean people. Under the pretext of successfully holding this meeting, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group has stepped up suppression of patriotic people. To host this meeting, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group has squandered over 10 billion won -- money it has extorted from the people as blood taxes.

Our people oppose Seoul's hosting the 70th general IPU meeting -- an obstacle to the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification. Convening the general IPU meeting in South Korea -- a U.S. colony -- contradicts the principles of the IPU. Patriotic people of all walks of life: Let us in unison check and thwart the maneuvers of the United States and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group to host this international meeting in Seoul! Let us overthrow the nation-selling, treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group! Let us achieve anti-U.S. independence!

REPORTAGE ON SPA DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PRC

Embassy Reception

SK150435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 14 (KCNA) -- Chon Myong-Su, Korean ambassador to China, hosted a reception at the embassy on July 13 upon the conclusion of the China visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; Wang Hanbin, secretary-general, and Fu Hao, member, of the NPC Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry; and other officials concerned of China.

Yang Hyong-sop, head of the delegation, spoke at the reception. He said he was glad to note that the fraternal Chinese people, closely united around the Communist Party of China, are effecting a revolutionary upsurge to turn China into a modern socialist power with a high degree of democracy and civilization, full of hope and confidence, and things are all going well in China.

The China visit of the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il was a historical event which developed the friendship between the two parties and two countries of Korea and China to a new, higher stage, he declared.

We will in the future, too, he declared, bend all efforts to strengthen and develop forever through generations the great Korea-China friendship which was formed by the leaders of the two countries in the early period, has withstood the tests of history, and is today coming into fuller blossom under the deep care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Vice-Chairman Geng Biao spoke next.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 14 July broadcasts a report on the tour of the SPA delegation in the PRC, inserting the following here: "Noting the success of SPA delegation's visit to China,"] he said: Comrade Hu Yaobang noted with particular emphasis some time ago that Comrade Kim Chong-il, by visiting China, gave a greater impetus to the powerful development of the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il was a great event in the history of relations between the two parties and two countries after the Korea visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the China visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song last year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service adds here: We are very happy to see the successful development of China-Korea relations. Saying that China-Korea relations have a very steady foundation and powerful vitality,] the Chinese Government and people will as always resolutely support the Korean people's demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and support their just struggle for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants at the reception toasted the [Pyongyang Domestic Service adds here: invincible, militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of China and Korea and the] good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Further Report on Visit

SK150841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 14 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, toured Beijing and local cities of China.

On July 6 and 7 it inspected various places of Beijing including Beijing University and the capital iron and steel company and appreciated an art performance.

It visited Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou over 8-13 July.

The delegation was feted by the standing committees of the Jiangsu Provincial, Shanghai Municipal and Guangdong Provincial People's Congresses.

The delegation inspected the Changjiang Bridge, the Nanjing radio appliances factory, light industrial factories in Shanghai and other places.

It returned to Beijing from Guangzhou on July 13.

PRESS TALK HELD ON SOVIET CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

SK130451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA) -- A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on July 12 on the occasion of the both anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of embassies of various countries here.

Speaking at the press conference, Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov referred to the main features of the Bolshevik Party, a party of new type founded at the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party on July 30, 1903, and outlined the course covered by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Noting that a session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty nations held early this year was of weighty importance in the struggle for the relaxation of international tensions, the ambassador recalled that a stress was put again on the need to terminate the arms race and ensure the development of all states at a recent meeting of the party and state leaders of European socialist countries.

FRIENDSHIP RALLY MARKS DPRK-USSR TREATY

SK142359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- A friendship gathering was held on the evening of July 14 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Invited to the gathering were Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials. Present at the gathering were vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-Chong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Speeches were exchanged at the gathering.

The attendants saw photographs on display and appreciated a Soviet feature film.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM ANDROPOV

SK140007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in reply to his message of greetings to the latter upon his election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The reply message dated July 8 reads:

I express heartfelt thanks for the warm congratulations extended me by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and you upon my election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I share your belief that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will, in the future, too, develop in conformity with the well-being of our two peoples and all socialist countries and in the interests of the common struggle against the imperialist moves and for peace and security in the Far East and the whole world.

I wish you and the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea new successes in socialist construction in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

MEETINGS HELD FOR CUBAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK120457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- the period from July 11 to August 10 was set as a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people. Meetings, friendship gatherings, photo exhibitions, film shows and other functions will be held in the capital and local areas during the month.

Meeting for opening the month was held at the Korea-Cuba friendship Pyongyang textile machine plant on July 11. The meeting was attended by Chong Song-nam, chairman of the Korea Cuba Solidarity Committee and minister of external economic affairs; Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and personages concerned and employees of this plant. Invited to the meeting were Armando Diaz Cantelar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Director of this plant Yi Yong-chae spoke at the meeting. He said that the Cuban revolutionaries under the command of Comrade Fidel Castro raised the first torchlight of the armed struggle in Cuba by attacking the Moncada barracks and, at last, won a brilliant victory in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country and social progress in 1959.

We sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Cuban people in socialist construction and express firm support to and unshakable solidarity with the Cuban people in their just cause of achieving territorial integrity and defending the independence of the country, smashing the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres against Cuba, he said.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Armando Diaz Cantelar spoke next. We, he said, estimate with respect the hard-fought struggle against Japanese and U.S. imperialisms waged by the Korean people with Comrade Kim Il-song at their head as their leader.

This is the month when the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War in which they inflicted a miserable defeat upon the U.S. imperialists will be commemorated, he noted, and continued: The Cuban people extend militant solidarity to the fraternal Korean people on this anniversary. We reaffirm our support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ECUADOREAN PUBLISHER 8 JULY

SK082223 Pyongyang KCNA (n English 2211 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 8 received Humberto Ortiz, manager of the Ecuadorean "Voluntad" publishing house, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a dinner for the guest.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BURMESE DELEGATION 14 JULY

SK141722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 14 received the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister of Burma U Tin Ohn. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present there. Also on hand was U Aung Win, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burma to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift of Burmese President U San Yu to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CHUCHE IDEA'S ROLE IN REVOLUTION PRAISED

SK150229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 14 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 15 July special article: "The History of the Korean Revolution Is One of the Chuche Idea's Embodiment and Triumphs"]

[Text] For the past period of more than half a century, the Korean revolution has vigorously advanced along only the road of triumph. This has been possible, because our party and people have struggled, assuming the chuche idea as the firm guiding principle. The chuche idea is the only guiding ideology of our revolution and construction. Apart from the chuche idea, we cannot conceive of pioneering our revolutionary cause and its triumphant advance, or of the victories in the cause of our national reunification and the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle for independence.

In his treatises, "On the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, proving the truthfulness and vitality of the chuche idea, explained that progress in developing our revolution has been a history of the chuche idea's embodiment and triumphs.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK has noted: The history of the Korean revolution is that of the great chuche idea's embodiment and triumphs.

By adhering to the chuche idea as a firm and unwavering guiding ideology, we have been able to triumphantly carry out the revolution and construction without a hitch. The revolution is a very arduous and complicated struggle aimed at achieving independence for the working people. This struggle, which is to be accompanied by a serious class struggle and social changes, can advance on a triumphant road only when it is guided by a great ideology that illuminates the path for the revolution to follow. This is an indisputable truth which has been proven in a long history of revolutionary struggle.

Because of the absence of a correct guiding ideology, illuminating the path of struggle, our revolution had to undergo bitter failures and twists and turns in the past. At that time, establishment of a correct guiding ideology was a key question affecting the destiny of our revolution and the future of the socialist and communist cause. This important question was brilliantly answered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Embarking on the road of leading our revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the chuche idea and, under the banner of the chuche idea, has led the Korean revolution.

The chuche idea, which holds that the public masses are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the power driving the revolution and construction comes from the public masses, is a new, great unique idea which correctly reflects the demands of the new historical era and the aspirations of the working masses.

With the establishment of the chuche idea, our people's revolutionary movement and communist movement were finally put on the right track, a track of independent development, and a brilliant prospect was unfurled on the road of struggle for independence.

The Korean revolution is one that advances and develops under the banner of the great chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, has noted: By advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, the Korean revolution has been able to triumphantly break through the path of struggle, riding out the difficulties that faced the revolution in its beginning due to toadyism and dogmatism and braving all the trials.

The history of the development of our revolution, which has advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, is primarily a history in which we have brilliantly steered the fate of our nation and people and firmly defended sovereignty. Sovereignty is a sacred right of the nation and people. As has been demonstrated by historical experience, nations and peoples lacking sovereignty are unable to guarantee genuine independence and freedom, nor can they achieve happiness and prosperity. For this reason, we can say that sovereignty is the life of the nation and people.

Our people's revolutionary struggle to independently steer the fate of the nation and people has been unprecedentedly arduous and serious. In the course of this struggle, there was a period of grave trials during which we had to fight many imperialists. There were also difficult phases in which we had to defend the national sovereignty while repelling the endless schemes of the enemy at home and abroad. Thanks to the *chuche* idea, our people have nevertheless been able to advance, achieving victories all the time.

The *chuche* idea is a great banner for national liberation and class liberation. The *chuche* idea proves a precious truth that the working public masses, the driving force of the history and the source of energy for social development, can defeat any strong enemy, can triumph in the revolution, and can defend the sovereignty of the nation and people if they open their eyes and rise in unity. By implementing the *chuche*-based anti-Japanese armed struggle line of the respected and beloved leader under the banner of the *chuche* idea established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people were able to achieve the historic cause of national liberation after defeating the Japanese imperialists. They were also able to defend the national sovereignty by defeating the U.S. imperialists in the grave Fatherland Liberation War that determined life or death.

Apart from the *chuche* idea, we cannot possibly conceive of the fact that our people have straightforwardly advanced along the road they have chosen -- the road of building a new democratic Korea and the road that leads to socialism -- under the difficult and complicated circumstances that followed our nation's liberation of the fact that they are defending the dignity of socialism without vacillation or repturbation even under today's circumstances under which the schemes of the imperialists and their stooges are becoming more naked.

Today, our country, enjoying a fair position in the international arena, is magnificently commanding its complete sovereignty in that arena, while firmly defending the fatherland's honor and the nation's dignity. It is a powerful testimony to the might of the *chuche* idea that our country, which was the subject of the imperialists' past aggression and domination, has emerged as a nation that is firmly defending its sovereignty.

The revolution is a struggle designed to bring about prosperity to its country and provide the people with happy lives. For this reason, the revolution and construction, from start to finish, should be carried out in the interests of the people, grasping the concrete reality facing the people and the country.

The *chuche* idea clearly points to the road that enables all the countries and peoples engaged in the revolution to independently and creatively carry out the revolution and construction, ranging from planning the revolution's strategy and tactics to their execution.

The course in which our country has achieved national prosperity has been one in which we have solved all the problems by ourselves, on the basis of the self-reliance principles and in conformity with our country's reality, adhering to uniqueness and consistency in the revolution and construction.

The lines and policies put forth by our party and the government of the republic at each period and each stage since the first day of building a new society are all ones that have been set to achieve prosperity for the country and people, in our own way.

So, all these lines, including the lines for building the self-reliant socialist national economy, for building socialist culture, and for creating a self-defense armed forces, and all the policies, including industrial, agricultural, educational, literary, and external policies, have become the fundamental guidelines in bringing about social and economic changes to the country and in erecting a new prosperous society. By firmly maintaining and implementing such *chuche*-type lines, our revolution and socialist construction have been able to achieve a remarkable development and fundamental changes in their whole course, not in a particular period, and in all fields of social life, not just in a particular field.

Had it not been for such a mighty weapon as the *chuche* idea, we would not have been able to successfully carry out the difficult and complicated two-stage social revolution, nor would we have been able to erect a powerful, independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country with its developed economy, brilliant national culture, and strong defense power.

Also, the history of the development of the Korean revolution, which has advanced under the banner of the *chuche* idea, has been one which has explored the path leading to a communist future in a most correct manner. Communism is mankind's paramount ideal. The ultimate goal of the revolutionary movement of the working class is to build a communist society -- an ideal society where the independence of the working public masses has been perfectly achieved. The *chuche* idea is a great revolutionary idea that represents not only our era but all the historical eras of the communist future.

The *chuche* idea enables us to solve all the revolutionary tasks arising in all states and courses of the development in history, exploring the future of the revolution in a most correct manner. Thanks to the *chuche* idea, which illuminates the future, the Korean revolution, though it had to break a new trail, has been able to endlessly advance toward the communist future.

It is because our people have followed the road pointed out by the *chuche* idea that they have been able to explore a correct road for national liberation from colonialism, to open a short-cut leading to socialism, and to create a new, happy socialist life. Putting forth the policy of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea was of epochal significance in the struggle designed to explore the communist future. The work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea is a great revolution which, under the banner of the *chuche* idea leads to communism -- the highest stage of human society. Fully elucidated in the *chuche* idea are strategies and ways for struggle which should be adhered to in the revolutionary course of communist construction, the inherent demands of the communist society, the inevitability of its perfection, ideologies, and theories, and spiritual and moral traits that should be adhered to by those who will live in communist society, and the social ties and codes of activities which will be established in a communist society.

The work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea is an all-out duty facing our revolution. And our country's revolution and construction are struggles designed to dye the society with the *chuche* idea.

On the strength of this struggle, our people are brilliantly exploring the road not only for the struggle to remodel man, nature, and society, but also for our era's revolutionary movement towards communism.

The course that our revolution has traversed while following the *chuche* banner has never been a smooth road. The *chuche* idea has been thoroughly embodied in our country mainly due to the wise leadership of the party ad leader and the people's dedicated struggle.

Under all circumstances, our party and people have vigorously struggled to defend, advocate, and thoroughly embody the chuche idea. In the whole course of the revolutionary struggle and construction work, our party has actively waged a struggle to find in the chuche idea keys to all victories and to defend, advocate, and embody them.

Furnished in this course was an example of how the people, while carrying out the revolution, grasped and materialized the leading idea.

Our party has helped firmly grasp the chuche idea as the leading idea of the Korean revolution. Our party is the political staff headquarters of the Korean revolution, which was established based on the chuche idea and which has carried out its revolutionary activities with this idea as a guideline. It is the iron rule of our party that it knows only the chuche idea -- a single idea -- and that it organizes and leads the revolution and construction based only on the chuche idea. All activities of our party, including the work of formulating lines and policies, of reforming people's ideological consciousness, and of achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks, are a struggle to defend and materialize the chuche idea from beginning to end.

Our party holds that the more grave the revolution becomes and the more vast its mission, the more firmly it grasps the chuche idea. This work was carried out in the struggle to overcome all forms of unhealthy ideas -- such as toadyism and dogmatism, which contradicted the chuche idea -- and to achieve chuche in our revolution.

Thanks to the party's wise leadership over the work of resolutely defending the chuche idea, our people have continuously advanced by successfully carrying out difficult and complicated tasks in every state of the development of the revolution.

Today, no matter what storms may blow our way, the Korean revolution is confidently advancing only on the road indicated by the chuche idea. This is related to the wise leadership of our party, which has firmly grasped and defended the chuche idea.

By thoroughly materializing the chuche idea in all sectors of the revolution and party has helped achieve a brilliant victory in this regard. Accelerating economic and cultural construction based on the chuche idea and remodeling everything in accordance with the requirements of this idea are a policy with which, since beginning to build a new society, our party has sought to comprehensively materialize the chuche idea.

Proceeding from this policy, our party has carried construction work and the work of remodeling nature in accordance with the intent of our people so that it can guarantee an independent life for the people. In developing the economy, it has helped lay firm material and technical foundations so that it can achieve independence for the people in the domain of material life. Thus, the chuche idea has reaped good results in all sectors.

In 4 to 5 years, we completed the socialist reform of production relationship and established a socialist system. In 14 years, we have completed the cause of socialist industrialization. The epochal changes which our people have brought about and the great creations which shed rays in this land are the products of our party's leadership in materializing the chuche idea and in remodeling everything in accordance with the requirements of this cause.

Our party has always regarded the work of accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea as an important question for achieving the people's sovereignty nationwide and for accelerating the world revolution, and it has paid particular attention to this cause. Proceeding from this, based on the *chuche* idea, and in accordance with the desire of our people and the world's peoples, our party has set forth principles and policies for the fatherland's reunification and the strategy and policy of the anti-imperialist cause of independence. It has victoriously led the struggle to achieve this cause.

The policies and proposals for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and all strategies for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, which our party has set forth based on the *chuche* idea, have become a powerful weapon for accelerating the fatherland's reunification and expediting the world revolution.

That a solidarity movement has been vigorously carried out on a global scale to support our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification and that the trend for anti-imperialism and for independence is daily increasing proves the vitality of the *chuche* idea and the wise nature of our party's leadership in the work to materialize the *chuche* idea.

Just as they did in the past, our people will glorify forever the history of the Korean revolution as one of victory for the *chuche* idea by strenuously advancing under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang July 8 -- A photo exhibition and film show were arranged on July 7 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture and Art and the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Present there were Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea Mongolia Friendship Association; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Mongolian Ambassador Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba and officials of his embassy and cultural officials of foreign embassies in the city. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition. After going round photographs on display, the attendants appreciated a Mongolian film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 8 Jul 83 SK]

BURMESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Pyongyang July 12 -- A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Ohn, deputy foreign minister of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang today by air. The Foreign Ministry arranged a reception for the delegation. The reception was addressed by Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and head of the delegation U Tin Ohn. The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Burmese people Chairman O Ne Win and to the good health and long life of respected President U San Yu. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 12 Jul 83 SK]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA -- Pyongyang July 13 -- A government delegation of our country headed by Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Pyongyang on July 13 by plane for a visit to Nicaragua. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui and Armando Diaz Cantelar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 13 Jul 83 SK]

U.S. REAFFIRMATION OF DEFENSE COMMITMENT HAILED

SK150519 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 15 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Friday hailed as a congressional reaffirmation of Washington's commitment to South Korean security the U.S. Senate resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the U.S.-South Korean Mutual Defense Treaty.

In a statement, a spokesman for the ministry said that "the resolution (passed by the U.S. Senate Thursday) underscored the importance of the Korean-American Mutual Defense Treaty and gave momentum to further consolidate the alliance." The spokesman called the resolution a "congressional reaffirmation" of the treaty, and said it underlined the steadfastness of the Korean-American relations.

Meanwhile, ministry officials said privately that the idea of the resolution had been discussed by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and American congressional leaders during Yi's visit to Washington in April. They also drew attention to the reference to President Chon Tu-hwan's achievements in the resolution, and said it reflects a change in the U.S. Congress's perception of South Korea.

Further Report

SK150313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean officials Friday hailed as a momentous action the U.S. Senate's adoption of a resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the U.S.-South Korean Mutual Defense Treaty. The officials said it was the first time that the U.S. Senate had taken such an action since it ratified the treaty at the end of the Korean war 30 years ago.

It is yet premature to decipher the implications of the U.S. Senate's passage of the resolution on its future actions with regard to South Korea but Thursday's action clearly demonstrated that Washington's commitment to Korean security is not a partisan issue.

One Korean official said the adoption of the resolution by the U.S. Senate is a more effective reaffirmation of the American commitment to South Korean security than the dispatch of squadrons of jet-fighters. Given the role of the U.S. Senate in determining the scope and nature of security cooperation between South Korea and the United States, this official's comment cannot be dismissed as just exaggerated rhetoric.

The support of the American congressional support [as received] is indeed crucial to maintaining smooth cooperation between Seoul and Washington not only in the area of defense cooperation but in other fields as well.

The Senate resolution this time is yet another indication of the wholesome relationships that now exist between the two allies. At the same time, it could be seen as a sign that Seoul's relations with Washington are no longer one-dimensional as critics of the Korean diplomacy often said in the past.

YONHAP CITES REPORT ON KIM IL-SONG RETIREMENT

SK150849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 (YONHAP) -- North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song is likely to soon relinquish all his power and position to his son Chong-il, Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported Thursday in its dispatch from Belgrade, quoting a Yugoslav daily.

According to KYODO, the POLITIKA, quoting diplomatic sources in Pyongyang, reported Thursday that Kim is likely to retire in the near future. It also reported that North Korea made its all-out efforts to limelight Chong-il through official publications distributed to delegates attending a recent conference of journalists from communist countries held in Pyongyang.

POLITIKA added that Kim Chong-il was secured in his position as leader of the Workers (communist) Party, as transmitter of Kim's thought and successor to Kim's political line.

N. KOREA REPORTED TO BE TRAINING URBAN GUERRILLAS

WA141900 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (Special) -- An estimated 150 mock-ups of Seoul have been built in North Korea to train troops in guerrilla warfare for surprise attacks against South Korea, a magazine here reported Saturday.

In its July issue, the SENTAKU, a Japanese-language monthly specializing in intelligence affairs, said the existence of 150 miniatures of Seoul has been confirmed by U.S. spy satellites.

The 100,000-strong task force composed of sniper brigades and light infantry brigades are undergoing continuous hard training, SENTAKU said.

The troops have received intensified parachute training at night since the end of 1981, and reduced models of Seoul have been established in various parts of North Korea since the early 1970's, the monthly said.

Task troops have been intensively trained in aiming at the integrated government office building, the Namdaemu (South Gate) and major road networks contained in miniatures of Seoul, it said.

In an editorial, "Tension Mounts in the Korean Peninsula," it said it is not certain whether or not North Korean leader Kim Il-song will unleash a full-scale war against South Korea.

Kim is not expected to launch reckless attacks against the South unless he seizes a decisively favorable opportunity, because he knows what price he has to pay, it said. Guerrilla warfare, however, is different, and chances for it are rather high, it observed.

The magazine added that North Korea is showing signs of becoming more bellicose, because Kim Chong-il who virtually controls North Korean military, has no experience in war and military leaders are replaced by the younger generation.

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN QUESTIONS JAPAN-DPRK TIES

SK141311 Seoul YONHAP in English 1256 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 14, (YONHAP) -- In connection with Tokyo's latest moves to improve its relations with North Korea, South Korean Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok urged Japan to exercise restraint when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday here.

Choe told Abe that the Seoul government is watching with grave concern the latest moves by some Japanese lawmakers to establish trade missions in Tokyo and Pyongyang and to promote exchange of Japanese and North Korean resident journalists and Japan's entry permission for Hyon Chon-kuk, Pyongyang side chairman of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Association.

The attempts to promote relations between Japan and North Korea were reportedly made by Chuji Kuno, a leading parliamentary member of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and a Socialist Party delegation when they visited Pyongyang recently.

In his reply, Abe emphasized that Rep. Kuno and the socialist Party lawmakers visited Pyongyang as individuals, sources said. Abe was known to have said that there is no change in Tokyo's policy of maintaining friendly relations with South Korea.

In the meantime, Director (?Wasake) Miyake of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, also said in a press conference that the Pyongyang visits by Kuno and the Socialist Party members were made purely for their private concern and he stressed that Tokyo's policies toward South and North Korea remained the same.

In case their activities, even though they are private contacts with North Koreans, eventually lead to the recognition of North Korea, the Tokyo government will urge them to exercise self-control, said Miyake, the Foreign Ministry spokesman. The spokesman said that they never consulted with the Tokyo government concerning such moves to their visits to Pyongyang.

Concerning Hyon's entry permit, he said that Tokyo would handle the issue of Hyon's possible entry application on a case-by-case approach. Miyake said that Japan has no knowledge of the establishment of trade missions and the exchange of resident reporters between Tokyo and Pyongyang, although it is considering the possibility of renewing the fishery agreement with the North which expired on June 30 last year. Japan's policy toward the Korean peninsula is not to upset the existing balance in this part of the world, the spokesman explained.

CHON INSTRUCTS CABINET ON BUDGET, SECURITY

SK081039 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan directed the Cabinet Friday to exert active diplomatic efforts to realize the reunion of dispersed families in South and North Korea. Referring to the "find the dispersed families campaign," launched by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System last week, Chon said the government should not spare efforts to assist the campaign to be promoted as a nationwide project.

Presiding over the first Cabinet meeting held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, since Wednesday's Cabinet reshuffle, the president said the separated families are the tragic byproduct of the Korean war. "We are standing in a strained situation incapable of predicting when such a tragedy will occur again in the future," he said.

"In order to prevent such a tragedy from occurring again, all the nations should reconcile and be united to thoroughly prepare for armed provocation by North Korean communists," Chon stressed.

Disclosing that he ordered a freeze of the national budget for fiscal year 1984 at this year's level to consolidate the nation's economic structure, Chon asked the Cabinet ministers to "have firm determination to endure severe pain in line with the budget freeze."

The chief executive further directed the Cabinet to strengthen the self-defense posture at major facilities against possible sabotage by North Korean agents. He instructed the ministers to activate all the counterespionage units in the armed forces, Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps to prepare for the emergency. The ministers were told to work out thorough measures to blockade infiltration attempts by North Korean agents through airports and sea ports.

NEW DEPUTY EPB, FINANCE, HEALTH MINISTERS NAMED

SK121225 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government yesterday appointed Vice Finance Minister Kim Hung-ki to be vice minister of Economic Planning Board (EPB) in a reshuffle affecting three vice ministers.

Yi Ki-uk, a specialist of the National Assembly Finance Committee, was named vice finance minister and Rep. Yi Hon-ki of the ruling Democratic Justice Party was appointed vice health-social affairs minister.

Chong Chun-taek, president of the Korea Exchange Bank (KEB), was transferred to the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination, and outgoing Vice EPB Minister Chong In-yong took over Chong's post.

The 51-year-old new vice EPB minister Kim once served as the head of the Office of Tobacco and Ginseng Monopoly Administration before taking the Finance Ministry portfolio.

Born in Sungju County, North Kyongsang Province, new Vice Finance Minister Yi was a 46-year-old expert in economic affairs.

Yi Hon-ki, 45, built his career as trade unionist before joining the ruling party where he was a vice chairman of the Policy-Making Committee.

CARDINAL KIM STRESSES NEED FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

SK100137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan confessed he shed tears while watching the reunion campaign for dispersed family members, now under way by KBS. In a meeting with reporters Friday, the highest Korean Catholic priest commented on the current reunion movement, the progress of Catholic bicentennial commemorative projects and the press. "I heard that more split family members could be brought together once their names are written on computer tape. However, it is a regret that brethren in North Korea cannot be reunited with those in the South," he said.

As for the planned visit by Pope John Paul II, he said the pontiff as a "shepherd" will visit the nation next year in order to offer the grace of Jesus Christ. The pope is expected to seek peace in the Far East during his visit here with a message for peace and justice for Korea, he said. Because the pontiff is from Poland, he is deeply concerned with North Korea, he said.

Touching upon the press, he stressed the freedom of the press should be guaranteed without qualification and also stressed the invaluable role of press. The 61-year-old Catholic leader said he knows the present situation of the South-North confrontation. He heard while meeting with the late President Pak Chong-hui in 1974 that newspapers published in South Korea are transported to the North the same day, he added. "The Korean Catholic Church will never fail to pay attention to the criticism by the press. It will establish a renewed image of the Catholic Church by adapting itself to the criticism," he said.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL

Tsedenbal 12 July Rally Speech

OW140017 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1359 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 July (MONTSAME) - A Mongolian-Afghan friendship meeting held here today was addressed by Comrade Y.U. Tsedenbal. The full text of the speech follows:

Dear Comrade Babrak Karmal! Dear Afghan guests! Comrades and friends! Representatives of the working people of our capital have gathered here today for a meeting devoted to Mongolian-Afghan friendship. We note with enormous satisfaction this significant event in the history of mutual relations between the Mongolian and Afghan people, the official friendly visit of the DRA party and state delegation headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Permit me, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government and the Mongolian people, to once again fraternally and warmly welcome Comrade Babrak Karmal, tested leader of the Afghan people's revolutionary struggle, and other members of the delegation. Through our esteemed guests, the communists and working people of Mongolia convey warm and cordial greetings to all Afghan people and express their sincere feelings of fraternal friendship and internationalist solidarity. We are particularly gladdened by the fact that the DRA party and state delegation's visit is occurring at a time when the Mongolian people, together with our friends abroad, are solemnly observing the 62d anniversary of victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

This year, the glorious fifth anniversary of victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan was widely observed in our countries. It crowned the protracted struggle of the Afghan people for freedom, independence, and social renewal. The people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan became yet another remarkable victory of the national liberation struggle of peoples on the Asian Continent.

Before the revolution, Afghanistan, like old Mongolia, was one of the backward countries of the East. The toiling people lived under conditions of poverty and backwardness. Regimes changed and governments changed but the situation of the major portion of the country's population remained without change. Only the antifeudal and anti-imperialist April Revolution of 1978 created the necessary conditions for solution of the country's social and economic problems in the interests of the broad masses of working people.

The transforming trend of the revolution intensified particularly during its new stage, begun on 27 December 1979, when the revolutionary people rebuffed the adventurist course of the antipopular H. Amin usurper clique. Adoption of the "Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" in April 1980 and the "Action Program of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" in March 1982 marked important stages in the deepening of the people's revolution.

The activities of the National Fatherland Front, which unites progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces of the country, are indisputable evidence of the expansion of the social base of the April Revolution with the increasing guiding role of the PDPA.

The DRA Government is taking measures to solve the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development successfully, to raise the living standards of the working people, and to create a society without man's exploitation of man.

Land and water reforms occupy a key position in the program of democratic transformation. Its main direction is the abolition of feudal and landlord farming. The age-old hope of landless peasants is being realized. About 300,000 peasant families have received land free of charge. Irreversible changes are occurring in Afghan rural areas today. Agricultural production is growing noticeably year by year. Dozens of industrial and electric power enterprises and transport, agricultural, cultural and social, and other projects have been built in the postrevolutionary years. Appropriations for social needs have almost doubled in the last 2 years. The social security system is being improved and free medical services are being implemented. The work of abolishing illiteracy is being carried out successfully. The people's educational system and the training of national personnel for various branches of the national economy and culture are expanding.

The PDPA is the directing force in all the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people. The PDPA National Conference held last year worked out the party's general course for the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan. Its results showed that the PDPA has become the genuine vanguard of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan.

The DRA's achievements are the fruit of the selfless labor of the Afghan working people and the PDPA's revolutionary policies. The past 5 years of the April Revolution have been years of severe tests of the Afghan revolutionaries and working people, and for their political vanguard, the PDPA.

Democratic changes are taking place in the country under conditions of fierce class struggle between the old and new, and in the difficult conditions of counterrevolution and the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the forces of international imperialism and their accomplices. The U.S. Administration has raised interference in DRA affairs to the level of its official policy and allocates hundreds of millions of dollars for the arming, training, and financing of counterrevolutionary bands to wage an undeclared war against the DRA. The United States uses Pakistan as its principal military springboard. The Beijing leadership also has a hand in the struggle against the people's system in Afghanistan.

The people of Afghanistan, having the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and of all progressive mankind, give due rebuff to the forces of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, and honorably defend their revolutionary gains.

To ensure favorable external conditions for developing and intensifying the revolution, the DRA Government conducts a consistent policy of peace and mutual understanding between peoples, and of developing friendly relations with all neighboring states. On 14 May 1980, the DRA Government advanced specific proposals that embraced practically all aspects of a political settlement of the situation that arose because of intrigues by hostile forces around Afghanistan. In August 1981, the DRA Government advanced a new initiative that supplemented and concretely defined the previously advanced proposals.

The MPR Government fully supports the peaceful initiatives of the DRA Government, which open the way for settling the situation around Afghanistan and for creating a spirit of confidence, mutual understanding, and good-neighborliness among the states in the region.

The PDPA and the DRA Government attach paramount significance to strengthening and expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Comrade Babrak Karmal stressed in his report on the draft PDPA action program the great significance of expanding and intensifying ties and cooperation with socialist community countries, and declared that friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the DRA's foreign policy and a vitally important factor in defending its independence and the revolutionary transformations taking place in Afghanistan.

Comrades! The world today is experiencing a dangerous aggravation of the international situation. The more aggressive circles of imperialism are conducting a highly adventurous course of military confrontation with the socialist world and a furious offensive against the forces of national and social liberation.

The United States and its NATO allies are striving to destroy the strategic military balance between socialism and imperialism, and to achieve military superiority. In this regard they attach particular significance to deploying U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year. The recent meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries in Williamsburg showed that the United States is striving to achieve their deployment at all costs. If this sinister plan is realized, a dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race will ensue and the danger of a nuclear war will increase.

To counterbalance the adventurous actions of the imperialist forces, the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are advancing profoundly realistic and carefully considered proposals directed at removing the threat of nuclear war, ending the reckless arms race, and effecting a transition to measures of actual disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Today the attention of the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world is riveted to the proposals of the socialist community countries contained in the Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states and in the joint statement of the meeting of the leading party and state figures of these countries, which was held on 28 June in Moscow.

The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, which were advanced in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as in the appeal by the Soviet Government to the United States, Great Britain, France, and the PRC, calling on them to implement a quantitative and qualitative nuclear-weapons freeze; express the vital requests and strivings of the world's peoples. The peaceful initiatives of the fraternal countries inspire all people of good will to the selfless struggle for peaceful life on earth and the salvation of mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

The MPR Government fully supports the declaration of the participants in the Moscow meeting that socialist community countries will not permit the scrapping of the military balance, and resolutely supports the preservation of the balance at the lowest level. Military strategic parity is the historical achievement of real socialism and has vital significance, not only for socialist countries, but also for the destiny of all mankind.

The MPR Government highly assesses the efforts of other states directed at the limitation and reduction of nuclear-missile weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the removal of the danger of nuclear war, and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and stability in various regions of the world.

The proposal of the MPR Government on concluding a convention of nonaggression and non-use of force in relations among states in this part of the world serves the noble aims of removing violence from international contacts and consolidating good-neighborly relations between states in the vast Asian and Pacific region.

Comrades! I report with profound satisfaction that before the very beginning of our rally, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the MPR and the DRA. Other important documents were also signed which create a political and juridical basis for our mutual relations in corresponding spheres. The treaty of friendship and cooperation opens a new landmark in the mutual relations between the MPR and the DRA. The treaty will serve the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among peoples.

Our two delegations advance a joint statement which reflects the unanimous will to strengthen in every way possible the friendly relations between the two countries as well as their common views and positions on topical international problems, and in particular on questions of preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and all the world.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and revolutionary solidarity. Mutual relations between our countries are developing actively in both the political and cultural spheres, and are becoming ever more enriched by new concrete substance. The exchange of delegations in various spheres facilitates to a great extent the mutual acquaintance of our peoples with the experience of constructing new societies in our countries and a better understanding of each other's tasks and strivings.

The Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary policies of the MPRP and the PDPA are the directing and organizing forces behind the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our countries.

Our common friendship with the USSR, the first socialist state, and other fraternal socialist countries, serves as a well-knit basis for these mutual relations.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government note with great satisfaction that the first official visit to our country of the DRA party and state delegation headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, greatly contributes to the further development of fraternal ties and friendly relations between our parties, countries, and peoples. Our country's communists and working people regard you, respected Comrade Karmal, as their close comrade-in-arms in the struggle for our common ideals. They are following the successful visit by the party and state delegation of friendly Afghanistan with the best of feelings and send cordial greetings and best wishes to the envoys of the fraternal Afghan people.

The Mongolian people and the MPR Government, together with the fraternal socialist countries and with all the friends of the DRA, will further support the efforts of the Afghan people, directed at realizing further revolutionary transformations in their country. We are sincerely gladdened by every new success the Afghan people achieve by their selfless labor under the leadership of their vanguard, the PDPA. Our people know well that the new life in the DRA is being constructed under the difficult conditions of open encroachment by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, and the unceasing armed sorties by counterrevolutionary elements.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and the entire Mongolian people, allow me to once again cordially wish the PDPA, and the government and people of the DRA, great new successes in the realization of the tasks of the PDPA program of activities, in the defense and strengthening of their revolutionary gains, and in the construction of a new society in the ancient Afghan land.

Let fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and PDPA and between the Mongolian and Afghan peoples strengthen and develop! Let the DRA flourish! Long live the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism!

Karmal's Rally Speech

OW140254 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 July (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Babrak Karmal, head of the DRA party and state delegation, addressed the Mongolian-Afghan friendship meeting held here today. The full text of his speech follows:

Esteemed Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, comrades and guests: First of all, permit me to convey sincere congratulations to you and all working people of the MPR on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of victory of the July people's democratic revolution, which was a turning point in the history of your wonderful country. We are gladdened by our joint successes in the cause of strengthening the friendship between our countries, the DRA and the MPR.

This is the first visit of a DRA party and state delegation in the history of the two countries. We welcome this as an expression of friendship between our peoples and as an important factor in the development of fraternal relations of a new type between the DRA and the MPR. The fraternal relations between our peoples have grown into a genuinely internationalist friendship since the victory of the April Revolution and have risen to a qualitatively new level since the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution

Our talks with esteemed Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and other party and government leaders of Mongolia -- motherland of Sukhe Bator, well-known revolutionary figure and founder of the new Mongolia -- were of enormous importance for the development of mutual relations, which we value highly. An exchange of experiences and an acquaintance with the activities of the MPRP is very important for the revolutionaries of the DRA in their struggle to build a new society under the leadership of the PDPA.

The victory of your 1921 revolution is proof of the wisdom of D. Sukhe Bator, who said: "The people of the East are rising; the proletarian revolution in Russia has ignited the flame of revolution in the East." [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English at 1555 GMT on 13 July carries a report on the speech by Babrak Karmal at the Mongolian-Afghan Friendship Association meeting on 12 July which reveals the following variation of the preceding sentence: The victory of your July 1921 revolution is the proof of the wise prediction of the great leader of the world proletariat V.I. Lenin, who said: The peoples of the East are rising. The proletarian revolution... (changing attribution of quotation to Lenin) Sixty-two years have passed since the victory of your revolution. Mongolia was the first country in Asia to embark on socialism from feudalism.

In those 62 years, your country has passed victoriously through many stages. The decisions of the Third MPRP Congress noted: "Mongolia must not repeat the path previously traversed by other peoples of the world, a path of agonizing capitalist servitude, but must develop in the spirit of a genuine people's system...." Since the Third MPRP Congress and up to the Seventh 5-Year-plan period, Mongolia achieved considerable success in the construction of socialism. Your country's experience in the construction of socialism under the leadership of the MPRP is of great international significance for the countries of Asia and Africa. It represents the best verification of the ideas of scientific socialism and an example of a direct change from feudal and prefeudal relations to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development, which is rife with poverty and misery.

Experience shows that realization of a national program and the achievement of social liberation are possible in organic connection with the world socialist system, primarily with the Soviet Union and the world communist and workers' movement.

Your country's peace-loving policy, being implemented under the leadership of Yu. Tsedenbal, is considered an extremely valuable factor in maintaining peace and security in Asia. The MPR's proposal on the signing of a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific Ocean states is welcomed by all peace-loving countries and forces of the world. We attach great significance to the fact that the MPR, in the spirit of its noble socialist policy of peace, resolutely supports the April Revolution.

We consider that the victories you have achieved in the construction of a new society from a backward one became possible only because of the existence of the MPRP and the MPR. Today, as an active member of the family of socialist countries, your country plays an important role in strengthening the world socialist system and in ensuring peace and security in the world.

Dear friends and comrades of the Mongolian-Afghan Friendship Association, the April Revolution was a great turning point in the history of our ancient land. It gave the country a real opportunity to achieve social progress. The victory of the revolution put our country on a path of independent economic development, that is, a path of socialist orientation. As you know, in April of this year the working people of our country broadly observed the fifth anniversary of their revolution. The PDPA and the DRA Government summed up the results of the first 5 years of the revolution and outlined concrete trends for revolutionary work and struggle to build a new society as well as a strategy and tactics of struggle against imperialism -- organizer of the undeclared war against our country.

Our victories and achievements are fundamentally important and are a basis for our future activities aimed at implementing the program for the country's revolutionary transformation. Our achievements would be even greater if not for the undeclared war undertaken against our revolutionary country by imperialism and reaction.

The undeclared war is the most prominent feature of the imperialist policy being pursued by criminal U.S. imperialism against our motherland, our revolution, and the working people of our country. On the other hand, imperialism is shamelessly using the services of its lackeys and agents to belittle the glorious April Revolution -- the greatest material embodiment of the aspiration of our country's working people for freedom and prosperity -- in order to completely destroy the revolution -- the product of hundreds of years of labor and struggle of our people.

However, as a result of the consistent struggle of the sound forces in the party, the pernicious trend was reversed and the revolution embarked on a principled course of implementing national democratic tasks and ensuring social liberation.

The USSR, a traditional friend of the Afghan people, extended its hand of assistance to them at a most trying time in the life of the Afghan people, when national independence, territorial integrity, and the country's sovereignty were threatened, and saved us from annihilation. The grateful Afghan people will always show gratitude and respect for this great internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and for the assistance and cooperation extended by other socialist countries.

In the past 3 years, our country has achieved great successes under the leadership of the PDPA. The triumphant development of revolutionary processes and the realization of democratic land and water reforms being successfully carried out at present, have dealt a crushing blow to the feudal and semifeudal relations that were the basic obstacle in the path of the development of productive forces and the reason for backwardness in production. The revolutionary values and proud traditions of our party were reaffirmed, and revolutionary and democratic legality became established in the country. Today thousands of our compatriots who were hoodwinked by demagoguery, false ideals, and imperialist propaganda, and who took up positions contradicting the interests of their people have realized the complete falsity of their actions and deeds. They have understood the correctness of the revolutionary course and are joining their revolutionary state in accordance with the general amnesty decree issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council.

One of our greatest achievements was the establishment of the DRA National Fatherland Front as the social basis of our country's new political system. It is precisely through this front that representatives of the workers, peasants, revolutionary intelligentsia, youth, women, clergymen, tribes, and ethnic groups of our country and all patriotic and democratic forces are rallying and participating in the solution of state tasks. The establishment of the front was the highest manifestation of democracy in the present situation of Afghanistan.

Dear friends, as you know, the situation around the DRA has been exacerbated because of imperialist interference and aggression, headed by the United States, Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and reaction. Tension in the region was intensified as a result of the policy of instigating wars pursued by militaristic circles of the United States. With the aim of eliminating this situation, the DRA once again proposed that a peaceful settlement of the issue be reached through talks. These peaceful initiatives of our country were warmly received by peace-loving circles throughout the world. We have always expressed our readiness to discuss any rising problems. As a result of our consistent efforts, talks were begun with Pakistan through the mediation of a representative of the UN General Assembly. Recently, the third round of talks was concluded and positive results can be expected from them. However, the stand taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran on certain questions of our relations with it are regrettable to us. We consider unwillingness to cooperate in the name of peace in our region is tantamount to hostility toward the interests of the people living in this region. We hope that the present indirect talks will be followed by direct talks, which are the quickest way to resolve the problem.

Imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is attempting to hinder even these indirect talks. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' irresponsible statements during his visit to a number of Asian countries clearly attest to the hostile position adopted by the United States on the question of ensuring peace in the region and throughout the world. This U.S. policy will yield nothing other than further confirmation of the aggressive nature of its "authors."

Despite the criminal plots and intrigues of the enemies of the April Revolution, our successes, both within the country and in the international arena, attest to the fact that our revolution is invincible and is capable of defending itself. Supported by the strength of our country's people and the great and disinterested assistance and cooperation of the socialist countries, and primarily the USSR, we will achieve even greater victories.

Dear friends: We will always remember your wonderful and proud country. Wherever we have gone we have met with manifestations of sincere feelings of internationalist and fraternal friendship. We have been warmed by the cordiality of your welcome. We have seen all your successes achieved in various spheres of public life for ourselves, and I wish the fraternal people of Mongolia further new victories.

Long live the inviolable friendship between the DRA and the MPR!

Text of DRA-MPR Treaty

LD151235 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0417 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 14, BIA special correspondent:

Following is the full text of the Afghan-Mongolian treaty signed in Ulaanbaatar on July 12.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation
Between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
and People's Republic of Mongolia

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Mongolia, expressing the will of Afghan and Mongolian peoples for the expansion and consolidation of the relations of fraternal friendship, close co-operation and internationalistic solidarity,

Being confident that the further expansion and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states are in full accord with the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and with the consolidation and unity of all the forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress,

Realizing that the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and newly-independent countries is an important factor in the consolidation of the independence of the latter,

Fully determined to assist in the struggle of the peoples for national and social independence, against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid,

Sincerely expressing their will to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the whole world, expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Asian countries and strengthening of mutual understanding and trust among them,

Confirming their loyalty to the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter,

Decided to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation and agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties will constantly endeavour for the expansion and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and all-sided co-operation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and People's Republic of Mongolia on the basis of equal rights, mutual benefit, respect to national independence, territorial integrity and non-interference into the internal affairs of each other.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will develop and expand commercial-economic and scientific-technical co-operation between the two countries. The competent organs of both countries will conclude appropriate agreements for this purpose.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will develop and expand their cooperation in exchanging experience in the fields of science, culture, art, literature, education, public health, publication, radio, cinematography, tourism, sports and other fields.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will always endeavour to continuously develop and expand the relations between their state organs and social organizations for mutual acquaintance with the life of the toilers of both countries and their achievements in the economic and cultural development of their countries.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will endeavor in any way possible for the implementation of the principles of peaceful co-existence among countries with different social systems and for deepening detente. They will resolutely fight against any and all imperialist, expansionist, hegemonist and reactionary endeavours.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will actively expand their struggle for banning of arms race and for adopting of practical measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament under strict international observation, based on equality and equal security.

Article 7

The high contracting parties will resolutely struggle with other peace-loving countries for (?complete elimination) of colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination and support the national-liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries and all progressive forces in their struggles for freedom, independence and social progress.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will assist in the development of cooperation among the Asian countries, ensurance of peaceful relations, good neighbourliness and mutual trust among them on the basis of the principles of respect to the inviolability of borders, non-use of force and non-aggression against each other. They will support and assist in the implementation of any peaceful proposals and initiatives aimed at consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

Article 9

The high contracting parties will regularly consult each other on the questions of bilateral relations as well as on pressing international problems of mutual concern.

Article 10

The present treaty does not effect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties concerning bilateral and multi-lateral treaties and agreements.

Article 11

Any question which might arise between the high contracting parties concerning the contents or implementation of the articles of the present treaty, will be solved bilaterally in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Article 12

The present treaty is valid for 25 years and unless one of the high contracting parties informs the other party in written form 12 month prior to the expiration of this treaty of its desire to terminate it, it will automatically extend for consecutive periods of ten years.

Article 13

The present treaty will be in force after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in the shortest possible time, in Kabul.

Done in Ulaanbaatar the 12th day of July 1983 in two texts each in the Dari and Mongolian languages, both of them being equally authentic.

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

For the People's Republic of Mongolia

Report on Karmal's Departure

OW131748 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 13 (MONTSAME) -- The party and state delegation of the D.R.A. headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the D.R.A. left Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation stayed in Mongolia on an official visit of friendship at the of the Central Committee of the Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party M.P.R.P. and presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R.

At the capital airport, decorated with the state flags of the D.R.A. and the M.P.R., portraits of B. Karmal and Yu. Tsedenbal, slogans hailing the Mongolian-Afghan friendship, the distinguished guests were seen off by Yu. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., chairman of the presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., and other party and government leaders.

Among those who came to see off the delegation were ambassador of the D.R.A. to the M.P.R.A. Sarwari, heads of several diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

A guard of honour was lined up during the farewell ceremony, national anthems of the D.R.A. and the M.P.R. were played.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 'SOON'

BK150946 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 15 (OANA-KPL) -- "As agreed by the three Indochinese countries, the seventh session of the foreign ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is to be convened soon in Phnom Penh," says the statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET COOPERATION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

BK141250 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (OANA-KPL) -- A meeting on Lao-Soviet economic cooperation was held here on July 13.

An exchange of views on the enhancement of Soviet assistance to the implementation of the first 5-year plan in the Lao economic development.

The Lao delegation was led by Khamphet Phengmuang, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Soviet side was led by Osadchuk, vice-chairman of the External Economic Relations [Committee].

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING PRK ENVOY

BK141308 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 14 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction, on July (?13), received Neou Samon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Lao PDR, on the occasion of the latter's ending of diplomatic mission.

Also present on the occasion was Thongdam Chanthaphon, minister, and head of the presidential office.

Issues on great friendship and special solidarity and cooperation which are being consolidated with each passing day between Laos and Kampuchea as well as the joint struggling efforts waged by the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam against the annexation policy of the imperialism and international reactionary forces were raised during the discussion.

Regarding the present situation in Indochina where direct confrontation with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists still exists the two sides reaffirmed that those anti-Indochinese countries dark schemes pursued by Beijing hegemonist expansionism in collusion with other reaction forces will be with defeat [as received].

President Souphanouvong additionally wished the ambassador successes in implementing the latter's new assignment.

Neou Samon was accredited as the PRK's ambassador to Laos in March 1980.

SITTHI MEETS NEWSMEN, DEPARTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

BK141028 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

["Special report"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila spoke to newsmen last night before departing for a visit to Europe. Speaking about the U.S. President's upcoming visit to Thailand, the foreign minister said the visit of U.S. President Reagan and his wife to Thailand and the other ASEAN countries during their November tour of five Asian countries -- Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea and Japan -- shows that the United States attaches importance to the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand because it is a frontline state. In addition, the visit will provide the U.S. President with a good opportunity to be informed about the facts regarding the problems in Southeast Asia.

The foreign minister said it will be the first visit to Thailand of a U.S. president since the visit of President Johnson. President Reagan will visit Indonesia first because Indonesia is the current president of the ASEAN Standing Committee. The U.S. leaders will meet with the ASEAN foreign ministers. The U.S. President's delegation will total some 500 officials. The President will then come to Thailand, where he will stay for 1 night. [passage indistinct] The President will exchange views with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on regional issues and other issues of mutual interest. The foreign minister said the exact date of the U.S. President's visit has not been set.

On the same occasion, the foreign minister talked to newsmen about Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin's recent visit to China. Replying to a question of what were China's offers for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said:

[Begin Sitthi recording] China stressed that the Kampuchean problem is not a problem between China and Vietnam. The Kampuchean problem was caused by Vietnam's armed aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. How could Vietnam claim that the Kampuchean problem concerned China? China merely opposed Vietnam's action as it is a violation of UN Charter and international law. Other countries also opposed this Vietnamese action. How could Vietnam claim then that the Kampuchean problem is caused by conflict between China and Vietnam? China said the Kampuchean problem is international because many countries are involved, such as the Soviet Union. As for the efforts to divert attention from the real cause of the problem by saying that the problem can be resolved if the Chinese threat ends, China said it posed no threat to Vietnam. It said the Kampuchean problem should be settled by upholding the principles of international law and UN Charter. Without these principles there are no principles at all. As for flexibility, we see that Vietnam has showed no sign of flexibility [words indistinct] I will see the Chinese foreign minister after I return from the current visit. [end recording]

FURTHER ON COMMUNIST 'GREEN STAR' MOVEMENT

General Saiyut Comments

BK141443 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The supreme commander, speaking to newsmen this afternoon at Supreme Command headquarters on the so-called new communist organization, "Green Star," said reports received by the military showed that the communist terrorists have changed their appearance. Previously, Communist Party of Thailand insurgents wore caps with red stars on them, but lately there have been sightings of communist terrorists wearing caps with yellow and green stars.

In any event, it appears that the communist terrorists have changed the appearance of their uniforms.

Asked about cooperation between communist terrorists wearing red- and green-starred caps, General Saiyut said past examples showed that such cooperation is unlikely. For instance, the two factions of communists in Burma use flags of different colors.

Asked about communist activities in urban areas, General Saiyut said the authorities are always on the alert for any form of terrorism, not just by communist terrorists.

Army Commander Athit Comments

BK140933 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Jul pp 1, 12

[Text] Speaking to newsmen on the disclosure by assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut's disclosure of the existence of the "Green Star" movement numbering about 200-300 men operating on Phu Phan range, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said he will ask General Chaowalit to elaborate on the matter later. General Athit said the movement is very active. He said he could not provide many details, saying it must be understood that the communists develop their struggle in stages and we must always follow information on their activities.

Asked about the affiliation of the Green Star movement, General Athit said this cannot be answered specifically because an answer could offend someone, noting that only two lines exist in the international communist movement. He said General Chaowalit's speech in Cha-am was aimed at explaining to opposition MP's the budget bill and the tasks of the army. He said the MP's understood the bill and had absolutely no question about it.

General Athit said that now the red star has been suppressed, the green star has come into the picture, adding that the word green star could have been uttered without seriousness during the speech. He said once infiltration takes place we must follow it closely, not just ignore it. He said that from the reports he has had there is no new information.

On the border situation at Mae Sot, General Athit said armed suppression was launched against the Karens, forcing them to flee into Thailand. However, they returned after the hostile activities stopped. Some projectiles landed in Thai territory. We have informed the Burmese about this.

Interior Ministry Official Remarks

BK150337 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The pro-Soviet communist organisation known as the Green Star, a new splinter group of the Communist Party of Thailand, has no active armed movement at present and will concentrate mainly on political strategy, Permanent Secretary of the Interior Ministry Phisan Mulasatsathon said yesterday.

He warned, however, that if they succeed in their political strategy or the situation in the country changes for the worse, this new group will take up arms and fight.

Mr Phisan said authorities first detected the movements of this new group about two months ago.

It comprises about 200 men, he said, adding that the group was formed after the mass surrender of CPT members in That Phanom District in March. "It is something like a last-ditch struggle for survival," Mr Phisan said.

He said the members of the Green Star were communists who refused to surrender to the authorities and had close links with Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Mr Phisan said the Green Star combined Vietnamese, Laotians and Thais. During the Indochina war, they had urban elements among Vietnamese refugees in Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom and That Phanom. He said authorities first spotted the group when they marched from Laos into Ban Wanyai, about 22 kilometers from the Mukdahan provincial seat. Ban Wanyai is opposite a Vietnamese base in Laos. It was a safe passage for the group as they were protected by Vietnamese troops while crossing to Thailand.

Another close encounter with the Green Star occurred on March 15 when the Mekong River Patrol spotted a group of armed men crossing the river, Mr Phisan said.

A two-hour fight ensued and one Thai villager was wounded in the clash, he said.

On March 19, a Thai infantry patrol engaged in the first clash with the Green Star on Thai territory, at King Dongluang, Mukdahan Province.

During the fighting, Thai troops seized two sets of fatigues and caps bearing the Green Star emblem.

Normally the new communist group avoided contact and this clash was accidental, Mr Phisan said.

He said the Green Star's main aims at present are to concentrate on political action and find new recruits in the wake of the CPT's loss of many members through the government's successful political strategy.

Meanwhile Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon said authorities were also monitoring the activities of another new communist group, known as "Yellow Star."

48 MP'S FORM 'YOUNG TURKS' GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

BK150305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Young members of the government's coalition parties have formed a "young turks" group, Democrat MP Chaloem Yubamrung (Bangkok) revealed yesterday. Speaking to reporters at Parliament House, he said the 48 MP's in the group, which was formed on Wednesday, had chosen Bunloet Loetpricha (SAP [Social Action Party], Nakhon Nayok) as their leader.

The group's deputy leaders are Piya Angkinan (National Democracy Party, Phet Buri), and Lt-Col Sanan Khachonprasat (Democrat, Phichit). Phinit Chantarasurin (SAP, Lampang) is the group secretary and Mr Chaloem is its spokesman. Mr Chaloem said the group had decided to support Kamon Sai-gnam, the brother of National Democracy Party Buri Ram MP Karun Sai-gnam, as its candidate in the Buri Ram by-election called following the death of Chat Thai MP Bunyiam Sophon.

PRC, THAILAND 'STILL VERY RIGID' ON KAMPUCHEA

BK150416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Station commentary by (Nguyen Quy): "Who Is Rigid, Who Is Flexible?"]

[Text] Over the past few days, Beijing's propaganda agencies have successively criticized the Australian foreign minister. They said that Mr Bill Hayden has confused a defendant with a plaintiff and is the aggressors' mouthpiece. What has Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said to make Beijing so mad and irritated?

Following his visits to Vietnam and Laos, at a news conference in Bangkok on 3 July, Mr Bill Hayden said: China's attitude exerts a key influence on the results of the Kampuchean issue. If China shows no flexibility regarding this issue, I am afraid there will be little chance for the prospect for such a move. He also said: The Australian Government was recently notified by China of Beijing's rigid stand on Kampuchea. As a result, there are very few chances for reaching some progress in ending the Kampuchean conflict.

Those who are fully aware of the situation in Southeast Asia and the cause of tension in this region must recognize that Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's statement is objective and realistic. Just as one may say that truth offends easily, Mr Bill Hayden's correct words have understandably offended the Chinese rulers.

Public opinion has closely watched the situation to see whether there is anything new in Beijing's stand and attitude. However, there is none. Looking at its strong reaction to Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's statement, one can see that Beijing is still very rigid. It always demands that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while the Chinese side will not do anything.

How about Thailand's stand and attitude? Is there anything new?

What a clever move! Over the past few days Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has proved very glib in copying Beijing. Speaking to newsmen on 10 July before leaving for Belgium, Denmark, and Great Britain, the Thai foreign minister said there has been no change in Vietnam's attitude toward the Kampuchean issue, and that ASEAN has adopted a flexible attitude toward Vietnam. However, the following day, 11 July, speaking to newsmen after his meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki -- who was visiting Thailand -- Foreign Minister Sitthi said he would not visit Hanoi if Vietnam did not withdraw its troops from the Kampuchean-Thai border.

So, who is rigid and who flexible? Has Thailand changed its attitude toward Vietnam? The Thai foreign minister has contradicted himself. Sitthi further said: Even when I visited Hanoi, the talks did not concentrate only on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Thai border. This is not the actual objective of Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

What does this mean? This means that the Thai foreign minister is insatiable and unreasonable. He has given himself the right to receive but not to give anything.

The similarity in the stand of China and Thailand is further illustrated by Asa Sarasin's statement to newsmen in Bangkok on 10 July after he led a Thai Foreign Ministry delegation on a 5-day visit to China. He said: Both Thailand and China contended that the Kampuchean problem is mainly the result of Vietnam's military aggression against Kampuchea. This problem must be resolved in accordance with the various related UN resolutions and the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

All the above shows that China and Thailand have not budged in their stand. They have proved to be more rigid by closing their eyes to reality. They have arrogantly put the blame on Vietnam and demanded that Vietnam do this and that as they desire while in fact Vietnam has done a lot to demonstrate its goodwill. Particularly, in the past 2 years Vietnam has withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea twice despite the fact that China and Thailand have not reduced their pressure on the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

China and Thailand should have responded to Vietnam's attitude of goodwill by an appropriate act and attitude. They have proved to be more rigid by not changing their stand at all. The objective public will be the judge to say without whom the responsibility must rest and to determine who is the plaintiff and who the defendant.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS TROOPS IN NORTHWEST

OW141429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Recently Senior General Van Tien Dung, defense minister, visited and inspected the northwestern troops and warmly met with representatives of the local party organizations and administrations. After hearing a report on the situation by the commander of the northwestern troops, he praised the cadres and combatants of the armed forces and compatriots of different ethnic nationalities in the northwestern region for their efforts in surmounting many difficulties and hardships, in resolving to fight against all the enemy's acts of aggression and sabotage, and in making the regional units big and strong in many aspects. In reviewing 4 years of implementation of the major campaign, the Council of State has conferred the Second Class Military Exploit Order on the northwestern troops. On this occasion, the senior general pinned the order on the unit's military banner.

TEXT OF LAW ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, CHAPTERS I, II

BK150600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Chapters I and II of the "Law on Organization of People's Councils and Committees"]

[Text]

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1

The people's councils are the organs of state authority in the localities. They are elected by the local people and are responsible to them and to the higher level administration.

The people's councils represent the will, aspirations, and right to collective mastery of the working people in the localities. They mobilize and organize the people to build and consolidate the administration and to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution of production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution -- of which the scientific and technological revolution is the linchpin, thereby contributing to successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

Article 2

On the basis of the state's laws and policies and of the duties and powers of their echelons, the people's councils shall decide on and ensure the implementation of positions and policies to develop the localities' potentials; to build the localities in the fields of politics, economy, culture, social welfare, security, and national defense; to ceaselessly improve the local people's material and cultural life; and to fulfill the localities' obligations to the state.

The number of councillors of the people's councils at various echelons and the procedures of their election are determined by law.

Article 3

The people's committees are elected by the people's councils. They are the people's councils' executive organs and the state's administrative organs in the localities. The people's committees are responsible and accountable to the people's councils of the same echelons and are subject to the leadership of the higher echelon of administration and the unified leadership of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4

The term of office of the people's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and the corresponding echelons is 4 years. The term of office of the people's councils of other echelons is 2 years. The term of office of the people's committees coincides with that of the people's councils of the same echelons.

At the end of the term of a people's council, the people's committee shall continue to perform its duties until the new people's council elects a new people's committee.

Article 5

The people's councils and people's committees are organized and operate in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

The people's councils and people's committees shall manage their localities in accordance with the Constitution and law. They shall strengthen the socialist legal system, unceasingly consolidate their close relations with the people; and prevent and overcome bureaucratism, officialism, authoritarianism, and other negative manifestations in state organs and among state officials in the localities.

Article 6

The effectiveness of the people's councils' activities is ensured by the effectiveness of the various sessions of the people's councils, the effectiveness of activities of the people's committees and various sections of the people's councils, and the effectiveness of activities of people's councillors.

Article 7

In their work, the people's councils, the people's committees, the various sections of the people's councils, and the people's councillors shall rely on the close cooperation of the VFF and people's organizations and the broad participation of the citizens in their localities.

Chapter II

Duties and Powers of People's Councils at Various Levels

Article 8

The people's councils carry out the duties and exercise the powers prescribed under Article 115 of the SRV Constitution according to a division of managerial responsibility by the higher echelon of administration; they must ensure the central government's unified leadership while developing the initiatives of the localities.

Article 9

In the economic field, the people's councils shall:

1. On the basis of plans and programs laid down by the higher echelons, formulate plans and decide on programs and draft budgets for the localities; and ratify the implementation of plans and settlement of budgets of the localities.

2. Decide on measures for transforming nonsocialist economic components, consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations, strengthening the state-run and collective economies, and simultaneously developing secondary family economy in accordance with state viewpoints and policies.
3. Ensure the development of production, business, distribution, circulation, services, and the building of material and technical bases for socialism in the localities; and ensure the implementation of policies concerning finances, money, prices, and market management.
4. Decide on policies and measures concerning population and the distribution of labor and population in the localities.
5. Decide on measures for managing lands, forests, mountains, rivers, lakes, and mines; preserving natural resources; and protecting and improving the environment in the localities as stipulated by law.
6. Ensure the implementation of the policy of thrift by the localities in all economic and state management activities.

Article 10

In the scientific and technological field, the people's councils shall:

1. Approve plans for scientific-technological development and application.
2. Ensure the observance of state regulations on standards, measurements, and product quality at basic units.

Article 11

In the cultural, social, and people's livelihood fields, the people's councils shall:

1. Decide on viewpoints and measures for improving the people's life and gradually increasing employment and improving the working and living conditions of the laboring people in the localities.
2. Ensure the building of new socialist men; the development of education, culture, and arts; the protection, care, and education of teenagers and children; the protection of health for the people, the elderly, mothers, and infants; the promotion of family planning; the development of physical education and sports; the building of a civilized lifestyle; and the struggle against unhealthy manifestations in cultural and social life in the localities.
3. Ensure the implementation of the social security and social relief policies; and care for and help war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen heroes, and families that have rendered meritorious service to the revolution.

Article 12

In the field of security and national defense, the people's councils shall:

1. Decide on measures for organizing the all-people national defense and building the people's armed forces in the localities; ensure the observance of the military obligation system; and carry out the local rear service duty and the rear policy toward the people's armed forces.
2. Safeguard security and social order and safety, and prevent and oppose counterrevolutionary activities and other crimes.

Article 13

Concerning the nationality policy, the people's councils shall ensure the implementation of this policy, ensure equality among the different nationalities, and preserve and strengthen the bloc of national unity.

Article 14

Concerning the socialist legal system, the people's councils shall:

1. Ensure the implementation of the Constitution and law in state organs, social organizations, and the armed forces, and among state officials and the people in the localities;
2. Within their spheres of duty and competence, supervise the observance of law by organs, enterprises, and other organizations of the upper echelons in the localities;
3. Safeguard socialist property in the localities;
4. Protect the lives, property, freedom, honor, dignity, and other legitimate rights and interests of citizens, while mobilizing the people to fulfill their obligation to the state;
5. Ensure the settlement of complaints, accusations, and petitions filed by the local people in accordance with the law.

Article 15

Concerning organization and cadres, the people's councils shall:

1. Elect and dismiss members of the people's committees and the people's courts of the corresponding levels in accordance with the law and set up sections of the people's councils;
2. Dissolve the people's council of the immediate lower level when and if this council is found to have caused serious damage to the people's interests. This decision on dissolution must be ratified by the people's council of the immediate higher level before it is implemented. The decision of the people's council of a province, a municipality directly subordinate to the central government, or a corresponding level to dissolve a people's council of the immediate lower level must be ratified by the Council of State before it is implemented. The people's councils shall adopt plans for delineation of the boundaries of local administrative units and submit them to the higher echelon for consideration.

Article 16

Pursuant to the state law and decisions of the higher echelon, the people's councils shall:

1. Issue resolutions and control their implementation. Those resolutions pertaining to matters which, according to the law, are subject to higher echelon approval must be approved by the higher echelons before they are implemented;
2. Supervise and guide the activities of the lower level people's councils and amend or repeal the inappropriate decisions of the people's councils of the immediate lower level;
3. Supervise the work of the people's committees, amend or repeal the inappropriate decisions of the people's committees of the same level, and supervise the work of the people's courts of the same level.

Article 17

The people's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and the corresponding levels shall perform the the general duties and exercise the general powers of the people's councils defined by Article 8 through Article 16 of this law, plus the following duties and powers:

1. Decide on policies pertaining to the building and operations of industrial, agricultural, forestry, fishery, capital construction, communications-transportation, and trade units as well as other production and business units of the localities; achieve economic integration with the centrally run units in provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and the corresponding levels; and gradually shape the industrial-agricultural economic structure;
2. On the basis of ensuring the delivery of products to the center according to the state norms and plans, decide on balancing plans at the provincial and municipal levels, organize economic and scientific and technological cooperation with other localities, and decide on policies pertaining to the development of export goods production according to the central and local plans;
3. Decide on policies pertaining the building and operations of the cultural, information, educational pulic health and social welfare establishments of the localities.
4. Decide on policies and plans for the building work of the districts and the corresponding levels.

Article 18

The district people's council shall perform the general duties and exercise the general powers of the people's councils defined in Article 8 through Article 16 of this law, plus the following duties and powers;

1. Decide on policies and measures pertaining to the organization of production in the districts according to state plans and gradually shape an industrial-agricultural economic structure;
2. Decide on policies pertaining to the building and consolidation of cooperatives and other collective economic organizations, and ensure the implementation of regulations issued by higher level state organs concerning the use of the capital and property invested by the collective and the state in these cooperatives and collective economic organizations;
3. Decide on the building of enterprises, stations, farms, and business and service installations of the districts; achieve economic integration with other cooperatives and collective economic organizations; and develop the production of export goods according to the plans of the higher echelon and the localities; and decide on the building of cultural, information, educational, public health, and social welfare installations of the districts;
4. Ensure the unified management of the collection-purchase of products in the districts according to the regulations of higher level state organs;
5. On the basis of ensuring the delivery of products to higher-level state organs according to the state norms and plans, decide on balancing the plans for grain, food-stuffs, and consumer goods in the districts.

Article 19

The people's councils of municipalities subordinate to a province, cities, and districts shall perform the general duties and exercise the general powers of the people's councils defined in Article 8 through Article 16 of this law, plus the following duties and powers:

1. Decide on the building of economic, cultural, and social welfare installations of the localities, and on measures concerning the management of communications, housing and public facilities in the localities according to the division of management responsibility by the higher echelons;
2. Decide on the building and consolidation of cooperatives and collective organizations of small industry and handicraft production, and develop the production of consumer and export goods according to the plans of the higher echelons and the localities;
3. Ensure the building and development of the trade and service network.

Article 20

The people's councils of villages, city wards, and towns shall perform the following duties and exercise the following powers:

1. Implement state positions, policies, and tasks in the localities;
2. Pursuant to the regulations of higher level state organs, decide on measures to assist and supervise cooperatives and other collective economic organizations in formulating and implementing production, business and distribution plans, in implementing financial and pricing systems and regulations, and in discharging obligation to the state;
3. Build, maintain and manage roads and cultural, information, educational, public health, social welfare, distribution-circulation, and service establishments in the localities; protect socialist property and ensure public order, security, and safety in the localities;
4. Motivate and help individual peasants, handicraftsmen, and other private laborers to advance onto the path of collective production;
5. Build a new life-style, do away with the backward way of life, and suppress superstition.

IMPROVED PRODUCTION SOLIDARITY TEAMS URGED

BK141154 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[NHAN DAN 14 July editorial: "Improve the Quality of Production Solidarity Teams in Nam Bo"]

[Text] To date, only about 20 percent of peasant families in the Nam Bo provinces have joined production collectives and agricultural cooperatives, collectivizing nearly 20 percent of the cultivated area. Guidance is now being given to most of those peasants still engaged in individual and scattered production so that they can switch to the system of collective work by joining production solidarity teams.

The number of production solidarity teams has increased constantly. During the first 5 months of this year another 2,889 production solidarity teams were formed in the Nam Bo provinces, bringing to 27,174 the total number of these organizations. Thousands of these teams have been improved in terms of quality or upgraded to production collectives; however, many of them remain weak. Some localities, especially those with floating rice area, still have not formed a single production solidarity team.

The movement to form production solidarity teams in Nam Bo remains slow.

Many localities have paid attention only to the establishment of production collectives while some other localities have even maintained that it is not necessary to admit the peasants to these transitional organizations.

Because of the characteristic of the Nam Bo countryside it is necessary for us to clearly identify the role and effectiveness of all transitional forms in the present stage while reviewing and disseminating the experience and creativity of various establishments and the masses so as to successfully attract the participation of almost all individual peasants. It is also necessary to rapidly complete the formation of production solidarity teams in close combination with the vigorous development of credit and marketing cooperatives.

Building and consolidating production solidarity teams is a necessary step which should be advanced vigorously and correctly in 1983. All production solidarity teams, if operated in the right way, will benefit us in numerous respects. In these organizations, the means of production remain private property while the products they turn out belong to every peasant family. If production solidarity teams help each other accelerate production and improve the livelihood of their members, the state can establish direct contractual relations with the peasants, thus restricting exploitation by the bourgeois.

Through this form, additional advantages can be created for the implementation of party and state policies, the development of agricultural production, the collection of grain, and the building of a new countryside.

Production solidarity teams are also the places where simple to complex training methods can be obtained to guide the peasants steadily in the struggle for the socialist transformation of agriculture, as well as in all domains of production and business, from the cultivation of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops to livestock raising, farming, processing of agricultural products, and other occupations and professions.

It is necessary for all production solidarity teams to guide the peasants in formulating plans for production and business activities in line with the state plan and in satisfactorily developing their potential in terms of labor, land, and occupations and professions so as to step up production and increase income.

These teams must develop the people's right to collective mastery and help the peasants enhance their socialist consciousness and maintain their relations with the state using the two-way contact system, thereby creating conditions for the peasants to cooperate and assist one another in production and in their daily lives. At places with favorable conditions, they may jointly invest in terms of money and labor to gradually establish material and technical bases, public welfare projects, or joint business ventures. It is necessary to strictly allocate land, limit the use of land and equipment to exploit others, establish more production solidarity and tractor teams, increase credit and marketing cooperatives, eliminate all causes of exploitation, and stop a number of people who have still used the weaknesses of production teams to exploit the others.

Production solidarity teams must work in accordance with the state's guidance, which include a specific plan, a production orientation, a correct crop allocation, and measures to expand intensive cultivation and multiccroppings and increase productivity. It is also necessary to satisfactorily organize the signing and implementation of the two-way contact, carefully receive and justly distribute materials, supervise the use of materials in accordance with specific aims and educate the people to pay their tax in full and deliver products to the state according to the signed contact and sell their agricultural products at agreed-upon prices without relying on free market prices.

Regarding work cooperation, production solidarity teams may apply various work exchange methods, ranging from exchange in each job and each crop season to regular work exchange. A correct line and policy in agricultural transformation with an appropriate form and steady progress will surely attract more peasants to vigorously accelerate production and voluntarily join in production collective, thereby creating favorable conditions for establishing production collectives and fulfilling the agricultural cooperativization task in Nam Bo.

FOOD EXPORT-IMPORT CORPORATION PLANS BIGGER EXPORTS

OW150755 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- The Vietnam national food-produce export-import corporation (Agrexport) is aiming at a targetted value of exports twice as much as in 1982.

The corporation accounts for the biggest export value among the corporations of the Foreign Trade Ministry, with rice, sugar, ground-nut, canned fruit and vegetables, liquor, beer, tobacco, tea, and candies as its main export items.

In 1982, Agrexport achieved dong 75 million (Vietnamese currency) in export, exceeding its annual target by seven per cent. This was also the record year since its foundation in 1963. Agrexport accounts for one third of the total export value of the foreign trade service. Many of its export items have doubled compared with 1980, such as ground-nut, sesame, jute, tobacco and bananas.

Agrexport has been closely cooperating with other branches of production and localities in building areas of crop specialization. A rice growing area has thus been set up in the southwestern part of the Mekong Delta, soya is grown in Dong Nai and An Giang Provinces in the south and Cao Bang Province in the north, groundnut in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. Banana in Vinh Phu Province, cashew in Phu Khanh and other provinces in the south, etc. Nghe Tinh Province, central Vietnam, in 1982 alone planted 14,000 hectares of ground-nut, and exported 8,000 tonnes of the crop. The provinces' export target for this year is set at 15,000 tonnes.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR PAST 10 DAYS REPORTED

OW140445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Dear friends: Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production over the past 10 days:

"All northern provinces and municipalities have basically completed the harvesting of the 5th month-spring rice crop. Initial reports show that all provinces' rice crop yields this year are higher than anticipated. In general, all localities' rice outputs have fulfilled or overfilled the plan norms.

Along with harvesting the crop, cooperatives have taken advantage of sunny days to speed up the drying of paddy and deliver grain to state granaries. So far the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu and Hai Hung have fulfilled their grain mobilization task for the 5th month-spring rice crop.

Last week all provinces concentrated their work on the cultivation of the 10th-month rice crop.

"Rice seeds were sown on 130,000 ha, or 99.2 percent of the plan norm, an increase of 16,400 ha over the corresponding period last year. Plowing for the 10th-month rice crop was done on more than 500,000 ha, or more than 40 percent of the plan norm -- nearly 300,000 ha less than the corresponding period last year. A total of more than 4 million tons of organic manure was secured for the crop.

The prolonged heat wave caused an increase in the acreage of drought-stricken cultivated area. In the 9 provinces with motor pumps, nearly 300,000 ha of rice paddies were affected by drought, including 35,000 ha of rice seedling beds and more than 200,000 ha of unplowed paddies. Thus, the plowing rate this year is slower than in the corresponding period last year. All localities should therefore map out guidance plans and carry out management rationally in order to fully use tractors and draft animals. In addition, manpower should be used for the hoeing work so as to speed up soil preparation and complete the planting of the 10-month rice crop within the growing season.

"So far, countryside, sowing and planting work has been done on nearly 600,000 ha of the 10th-month rice crop, or more than 17 percent of the plan norm, with the northern provinces having completed sowing and planting on more than 100,000 ha, and the southern provinces having carried out transplanting and direct sowing and planting on nearly 500,000 ha. It is now the growing season for early rice in the northern provinces. However, due to lack of water, the planting rate has been slow. All localities should reserve all available water for the early rice so that cultivation of the winter crop will be carried out early after harvesting.

"The growing season of the summer-fall rice crop has come to an end. Yet, planting has been carried out on only 999,000 ha, or 78.7 percent of the plan norm -- more than 70,000 ha less than in the corresponding period last year. In the remaining areas where cultivation has not been done, the localities should immediately plant other types of crops so that no single piece of arable land will be left idle.

"Along with cultivating the rice crop, all localities have cultivated crops on nearly 300,000 ha -- nearly 100,000 ha less than in the corresponding period last year. All provinces are accelerating the rate of cultivation of those crops that still can be grown."

Dear friends, the heat wave will still continue, thus causing difficulties to production. Therefore, in the immediate future, all localities should secure all water resources to combat drought affecting rice seedlings, and paddies to be cultivated, so as to accelerate the speed of soil preparation. They should thriftily use the power allotted for water pumping work. In those areas seriously lacking water for cultivation, cooperative members should organize the watering of rice seedling beds in order to protect all of them. Extra rice seeds should also be secured so that reserve rice seedlings will be available in the event of waterlogging due to heavy rains.

"Due to the current heat wave and lack of water, difficulties are encountered in soil preparation with draft animals. All localities should use their tractors for soil preparation and should also motivate cooperative members to do hoeing work in order to further accelerate the rate of soil preparation."

Besides mapping out anti-drought projects, all localities should timely devise anti-waterlogging plans. Barring waterlogging due to heavy rains in the coming period, the rate of cultivation of the 10th month rice crop must be carried out on schedule.

"The southern provinces that stop cultivating the summer-fall rice crop should use the remaining arable land for planting other types of crops. The cultivation of the 10th-month rice crop should be stepped up and efforts should be made to carry out cultivation on all the planned areas."

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT TO CLARIFY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

BK150903 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The federal government is to make a public statement on Monday regarding the resignation of the former special minister of state, Mr Mick Young. The statement is to be made in Canberra to the royal commission which is investigating Australia's security services. Mr Young's resignation from Cabinet followed his admission last month that he had prematurely disclosed that the Australian Government was about to expel a Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, for alleged spying.

Among other things, the royal commission is investigating the relationship between Mr Ivanov and a former federal secretary of the Labor Party, Mr David Combe. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the statement to be made to the commission would cover the circumstances surrounding Mr Young's resignation from Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the federal opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has called for a full disclosure of the role of the prime minister in the Combe-Ivanov affair. Mr Peacock said that if the explanation to the royal commission on Monday was unsatisfactory, the federal parliament should be recalled to hear a report on the matter.

NEW ZEALAND'NO FIRM EVIDENCE' OF FRENCH NEUTRON WEAPON TEST

BK150714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Wellington, July 15 (AFP) -- A New Zealand Government intelligence unit believes France has yet to produce and test a neutron bomb at its underground nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

The External Intelligence Bureau (EIB), under the control of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, said France for the past three years "has been testing devices that could form the basis of a neutron weapon" at Mururoa Atoll. "While it appears that this has reached an advanced stage, including possibly the testing of partial-yield neutron weapons, there is no firm evidence to indicate that France has produced and tested a prototype neutron weapon."

The bureau outlines official French statements on the neutron bomb programme, including one in June 1980 by former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, that France had carried out its first tests towards the development of a neutron bomb. It also notes a statement last year by Defence Minister Charles Hernu that "no decision has been made for the moment on making and deploying an enhanced radiation weapon."

The EIB report said that with contained underground tests by France "there is no way which outside observers can differentiate between tests of the two forms of nuclear weapons." "Seismically the effects are identical. For a given seismic signal detected at Rarotonga (a New Zealand Government seismic post in the Cook Islands) there is no way to tell whether it was caused by a neutron bomb or a small standard nuclear weapon." New Zealand seismologists have speculated that smaller tests at the Mururoa Atoll site yielding up to four or five kilotons of blast effect (equivalent to 5,000 tonnes of TNT) could have been part of the French neutron bomb development programme.

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